

when collections were made
Places ~~saw~~^{seen} in San Domingo July - Oct. 1916.

Samaná. Town of 2000 inhabitants, N. shore Samaná Bay. Largely English speaking population. Mainly descendants of American negroes settled here under the regime of President Boyer (of Hayti) in 1822-24. Little settled country in neighborhood. Fairly well wooded. very hilly & very beautiful. Fruit plentiful good, & cheap.

Laguna. a settlement mostly English speaking about 4 miles (in straight line) ^{scattered houses} _{near sea} at foot of Pilon d'Azucar. a clearing made in last 15-20 years. N. of this to the sea scarcely any clearings, or ⁱⁿ habitants or act. of absence of fresh water. Pretty good collecting ground, lots of virgin forest. "Juras" (Solandina) frequently ^(?) caught by natives (They say)

San Juan Bay - about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk from Laguna on N. Shore of Samaná peninsula. a sandy beach abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. surrounded by wooded hills. no inhabitants on shore of bay. Village abt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. Bay is abt. 10 miles (4 hours walk) from Samaná town.

Bird. Scarce except Parrots & Pigeons.
Rojo Cabo (arroyo Cabo) ^{old} _{on} ^{scattered houses} _{island} ^{old} _{settlement}, about 1 mile ^{south} of South shore of Port Rican ^{Bay} ^{Galera} island lies opposite abt. 1 mile from shore. Water scarce & bad. There is however a good water in a sink hole in lime stone abt. 1 mile east of the tienda (shop). Much of the forest is secondary. no water between here & Cape Samaná 5 or 6 miles east. Country raised coral reef. stony & soil thin. Caves in limestone, especially near coast & Cape Samaná. Entirely Spanish speaking -

San Lorenzo Bay on South side Samaná Bay. Many ~~steep~~ ^{precipitous} limestone hills. Literally buried covered with caves. The con (usually uninhabited) ^{over} the pier of the abandoned R.R. is full of shell heaps, & contains many Indian ^{indian} ^{castings}, more or less obliterated by smoke & lime deposits. Cave walls bathe.

Jarabacoa a village of 100 houses abt. 15 miles south of La Vega in the ^{upper} valley of the Yaque del Norte. Elevation 5500 meters. very pretty valley - surrounded by pine covered hills.

El Rio - a new settlement formed 16 years ago in the upper Valley of the Enriquillo which flows into the Yaque del Norte. Elevation about 4,000 feet. about 20 miles by road from Jarabacoa.

~~Estately~~ There are about 6-800 people settled within a few miles of Clos no town, only a shop (tienda) & a cock pit. Beautiful & fairly fertile district. Less moist & fog than at

Constanza. An old settlement, originally on Indian site. about 4000 feet elevation. hills both sides valley 2000 feet higher. Valley drains into the Yaque del Sur. Lively are climate & pretty scenery. Pine covered hills all around. It is 14 miles from El Rio. Road crossing the Valley of the Tírra on the Way. The Tírra empties into the Yuna River. ^{The Yuna Valley settled.} It has been cleared for the past 14 years.

Constanza stands near the geographical center of San Domingo. Its waters drain into the Yaque del Sur emptying into the sea near Azua on South coast. The Tírra (just over a low ridge) flows N.E. into the Yuna while the Encuentro whose head waters are only 5 or 6 miles away drains into the Yaque del Norte emptying near Monte Christi on N. coast.

Probably 800 ^{to 1,000} people live near Constanza. The village has 80-90 houses (not all occupied however). Mostly pine forests in neighborhood. Highest hill in sight is El Macho or ~~El~~ Vanilejo, as it is called on map - 8,500 feet. Tírra, the highest mountain in West Indies, is invisible - It lies 12-14 miles south. Scarcely any precipices or bare rocks. Hills rounded & covered with trees to summit.

The inhabitants of the hills ^{look} much more European blood than those of Samana & the lowlands. Many look like Spanish peasants. Much Indian blood is present, & of course more or less Negro. Some of the people, especially women, would pass for pure Indians.

Sanchez - formerly called Las Cañitas, when I collected during my first visit to San Domingo in 1883.

Now a town of abt. 2000 inhabitants at the N.E. corner of Samana Bay, the starting point of R.R. into the interior - R.R. runs to La Vega, 62 miles distant - Samana is 18 miles from Sanchez

cont'd.

Hawthorn, Jr., Abbott on
Aug. 14, 1917.

Notes on Birds of Hayti

1. *Trochilus cyanocephalus*. Generally distributed, but not very common. The male resembles that of the American robin. Common on Tortuga.
2. *Trochilus dominicensis*. Common near houses & in clearings - as a rule the song is far inferior & they are mocking bird, but some individuals are good singers. Common on Tortuga.
3. *Myiotheretes variegatus*. Common on migration. Tortuga
4. *Panurus americanus*. Do
7. *D. corvula*. Common in San Domingo during fall migration - not seen in Hayti.
- The warblers become abundant in San Domingo by middle of September. were plentiful in Hayti & Tortuga until ~~mid Dec.~~
a. of May. 1917.
8. *D. dominicus*. Common in San Domingo - not many seen in Hayti.
10. *D. coronata*. abundant ^{during} in spring migration until late in May.
11. *Sciurus averscillus*. common during migration
12. - *Motacilla*. Do.
13. *Gymnobucco trichas*. San Domingo. not seen in Hayti.
14. *Ligia philistinus*. Not seen in Hayti.
15. *Sclerophaea natalica*. Common on migration.
16. *Certhiola (Coccyzus) bananivora*. generally common. Saw a great many abandoned nests. only one occupied one. Nests are usually suspended from end of a liane. swinging over paths & open places in the woods. 7-8 feet from ground.
17. *Progne dominicensis*. Much common in Hayti than in S. D. a large colony lives at Cap Haïtien (town) & a smaller colony at Port de Paix. nesting in holes in blank cut walls of houses, when a rooster has fallen out etc. especially common in the sea cliffs, especially near Port à l'Eau & Côte de Fer, in company with *Petrochelidon fulva*.

18. Hirundo scutata. Not many seen in Hayti. Common in S. D.
19. Petroschelidon fulva. abundant along the sea cliffs - much more plentiful in Hayti than San Domingo. also nests in caves -
20. Icterus dominicensis - common, but less so than in S. D. none found on Tortuga. The high communal nests are used year after year - 20 or 30 pairs frequently in one tree - almost always in *Oroxylum* palms.
21. Myiadestes frequently heard in the hills of S. D. above 4000ft. not noticed in Hayti. When none of the hills which I visited were over 3,200 feet
22. Spindalis multicolor - only noticed at 4000 ft. in S. D. & on the mountains of the Monastique at 3000 ft. in Hayti.
23. Phoenicophaeus palmarum - generally common. not in Tortuga.
24. Euphonia musica only shot in Monastique at 1200 feet. also seen on Rivier Bar near sea level. The 2 shot had crops filled with mistletoe seeds.
25. Phoenicopara zena - generally common not in Tortuga & not seen in the Samana Peninsula.
26. P. olivacea - Sifts.
27. Loximutis dominicensis only seen in hills of S. D. at 5,000ft.
28. Loxigilla violacea - Generally common - especially on Tortuga -
29. Icterus dominicensis. Generally common - to some extent gregarious - several nests to be seen ~~together~~ on one tree - But I am not sure that these are all occupied at one time.
30. Quiscalus niger - Common, especially in Hayti.
31. Corvus leucognaphalus - very common about the mouth of the Yune river & south side of Samana Bay - not seen in Hayti, nor in hills of S. D. when its place seems to be taken by raven
32. Corvus solitarius - Common in hills of S. D. in small flocks - once 32 individuals were seen together. Not common or wanting in North Hayti. said to be very common about Gonaipe & the Artibonite valley.

3)

33. *Tyrannus dominicensis*. Generally common. Tortuga.
34. *Myciurus dominicensis*. Ditts. did not notice any snake skin in any of their nests.
35. *Contopus hispaniolensis* - generally common.
36. *Chordeiles minor*. Haitian name "Patin voice" nests on the pebbly sea beaches & open places ~~do~~ at top of the sea cliffs. Tortuga -
37. *Cypselus phoenicobryos* - generally distributed. nests in palm trees.
38. *Oreopelia chrysia* - seen in S.D. & Hayti. only ones obtained had been trapped by natives. either this or next was seen in Tortuga.
39. *O. montana*. Common in S.D. especially in the Cacao plantations.
40. *Chaetoptilus passerinus aplidens* - very common in Hayti & Tortuga - less so in S.D. none seen near Samana.
41. *Melopeltis asiatica*. not seen in S.D. very common in Hayti & on Tortuga.
42. *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (yellow-billed) common apparently only in summer.
43. *Hyctornis nigricollis* only seen on the hills in Moustique at 2500 feet & over.
44. *Saintolura dominicensis* - generally common. Tortuga.
45. *Crotophaga ani* Ditts
46. *Aratinga chloroptera* - not seen or heard of in Hayti. Many seen in the hills of S.D.
47. *Amazona ventralis* - generally common. none on Tortuga
48. *Nephacetes nigrum* - only seen in S.D.
49. *Melisuga catharticae* - generally common ~~do + f~~ -
50. *Riccordia swainsonii*. only seen in hills of S.D. & at Bombardops in Hayti.
51. *Lamporris dominicanus*. Generally common. Tortuga.
52. *Touits trogon rosogaster*. Common in hills of S.D. much more plentiful in Hayti than to see here. Haitian name "Dame Anglaise" - not found on Samana Peninsula
53. *Cayre's alcyon* - only seen in ~~waterfall~~ ^{waterfall}
54. *Iodus subulatus*. generally common. Not on Tortuga.

4)

55. *Iodus angustirostris* - only seen in hills of S.D.
56. *Picumnus laniaceus* - not seen in Hayti.
57. *Centurus striatus* - very where common - not on Tortuga -
58. *Sturnus glaucopterus*. Heard nearly every where. also on Tortuga.
59. *Sporophaga cinerea floridana* - not seen in S.D. but very common in Northern Hayti. especially the semi-arid N.W. Peninsula.
60. *Accipiter striatus*. Fairly common in N.W. Peninsula.
61. *Rupornis ridgwayi*. not seen in Hayti.
62. *Falco columbarius* - only seen in winter on the hills of Moustique.
63. *F. spar. isabellinus* - very common in winter. less so in summer.

Tortuga -

64. *Columba leucocephala*. one shot at Samara. very common on N.W. Peninsula. & Tortuga where numbers breed in the mangroves.
65. *C. inornata* - common in S.D. especially in the hills.
66. *C. coruscans* - common in the hills of the Moustique.
67. *Otidicorvus dominicensis*. Not seen, though the bird, under name of "BónKira" is well known to the Dominicans who often keep it tame. said to be found on the Ouanaminne plain of N.E. Hayti. also occurs at St. Nicolas Mole.
68. *Himantopus mexicanus*. Common in Hayti.
69. *Phoenicopterus ruber*. Not seen, seems to occur very irregularly - no breeding place in North Hayti. sometimes on Tortuga -
70. *Dapila bahamensis*. common near Port de Paix in winter.
Unobs.
71. *Phaethon lepturus*. breeds in the sea cliffs. ~ Tortuga. ^{also on}

5th ~~whole~~ Birds Hayti Nov., 1917 - March, 1918.

1. *Podilymbus antillarum*. Common in the river at Tronie & on Lake Assuia apparently breeding in March.
2. *Pelecanus occidentalis*. Fairly common along the shores every where. ~~many were seen~~, most plentiful about Cayenne P. Martians said they did not breed there however.
An American living at St. Marc told me that about 20 years ago pelicans were far more plentiful, but ~~the Americans~~ ~~fisherman~~ slaughtered them in thousands for their feathers, & they have never regained their numbers.
3. *Fregata aquila*. Occasionally seen along the coast, not numerous. When I first visited Samona Bay in San Domingo, in 1883, frigates were nesting in thousands on the small islets in San Lorenzo Bay, when I last visited the place in 1916, none appear to breed there, & but few were seen.
4. *Querquedula discors*. A large flock seen at Les Basses opposite Great Cayenne Island.
5. *Dendrocygna arborea*. The commonest duck, not very shy & much easier shot than ~~most~~ our North American ducks. If one fires into a flock, the ducks usually ^{go to a distance then return and} circle around ~~the~~ & give a chance for one or two more shots.
6. *Phoenicopterus ruber*. Not met with, but an irregular visitor at many points. Said to be common on the Grand Saline (lagoon) near Gonaires (the town). Said to breed on Lake Enriquillo.
7. *Ajaia ajaja*. Not met with. Said to occur on the lakes (Assuia and Enriquillo).
8. *Netrocygnus leucostictus*. Not uncommon. A number seen on Trou ^{Cambon}

9. *Plegadis* - several seen & one shot on Iron Caiman.
10. *Anas herodias*. several seen - none shot. my shy.
11. *Aramus vociferus*. Common on the N.W. peninsula of Hayti, not noticed or heard anywhere in the south or on the S.W. Peninsula. Heard on Tortuga Is.
12. *Porzana hudsoni* - a number seen on the Iron Caiman, several were shot, but only one actually obtained.
13. *Porzana* (Sora rail) - Several seen on Lake Assuei & Iron Caiman - only one shot.
14. *Ionornis martinica* - a pair shot on the river at Jérémie.
Dafila bahamensis
15. A number wintered 1916-17 on a lagoon near Port de Paix, when a few remained to breed. Not seen on the S.W. peninsula, but doubtless occurs.
16. *Galinula chloropus* - common.
17. *Totila americana* - common.
18. *Jacana spinosa violacea*. a number seen on Lake assuei, they were my shy. only one or two were seen on Iron Caiman, but were probably common there. There was scarcely any open water on Iron Caiman at time of my visit (March 10-12) - nearly the whole surface covered with reeds & low grass.
19. *Himantopus mexicanus*, Common in suitable localities, such as the saline (lagoon) on Grande Cayenne Is.
20. Willet. several seen at Moustique Bay, North Hayti.
21. *Totanus flavipes*. Common.
22. *Pisobia minutilla* - common.
23. *Actitis macularia* - common.
24. *Charadrius dominicus* - common about Lake Assuei.
25. *Squatarola squatarola*. Lake Assuei & ~~the~~ Moustique Bay.
26. *Oxyechus antillarum* - common.

- 7) 27. *Nunida meleagris*. Generally common.
28. *Colinus virginianus*. Not shot, but generally common. Except in mating season it is very hard to catch sight of as the country is so covered with vegetation & scrub. at Port au Prince a good many trapped ones are said to be brought alive to Market, together with ground doves, but none were brought to Market during my stay there.
29. *Patagioenas leucocephala* - Common, breeding in numbers on Cayenne Id.
30. *P. squamata* - Common near Moron 14 miles S.W. of Terre-Neuve in December.
31. *Chamaelecia passerina*. Generally common.
32. *Rupornis ridgwayi*. Not met with on mainland. Very common & tame on Cayenne Id. Easily called up. One pair seen on Little Cayenne Id.
33. *Falco columbarius*. Great Cayenne Id. and the hills of the Monstigne district in the North West Peninsula.
34. *Pandion haliaetus* - a bird apparently of this species seen at Lake assuei
35. *Buteo borealis* - Especially common about Moline, North of the mts. of La Hotte -
36. *Tyto glaucoptera* - Frequently heard at night.
37. *Spectro flavidus* - Common at the Lake (assuei).
38. *Amazona ventralis* - Generally distributed - not very common anywhere, except on Great Cayenne Id.
39. *Crotophaga ani* - Common everywhere.
40. *Pauraque dominicensis* - Common tame & unsuspecting everywhere.
41. *Hystrix rufigularis*. Not met with on the S.W. Peninsula.

- 8) Haytian names "National", "Dame anglaise", "Consul rouge"
42. *Trochocercus roseigaster*. Not met with near sea
level on the S.W. Peninsula. Common in the hills.
43. *Chrysospalax striatus*. One of the commonest birds every-
where - at least the one most in evidence.
Haytian name "Charpentier".
44. *Sturnus cyanocephalus alcyon* - Common along the shore & rivers in
winter.
45. *Iodus angustirostris* - Common about Moline 2,000 ft.
Moline is about 20 miles S.E. of Jérémie.
46. *Iodus subulatus*. Common everywhere near sea level.
47. *Tachornis p. phoenicobia*. Common about Jérémie.
48. *Anthrax thoracicus dominicus*. The commonest hummingbird.
49. *Riccordia swainsonii*. Only met with in the S.W. Peninsula
at Moline 2,000 feet. when it was common.
50. *Melisuga helenae*. Common in the hills.
51. *Tyrannus dominicensis* - common.
52. *Tolmarchus gabbi*. Much more numerous in the S.W.
Peninsula, than elsewhere in Hayti.
53. *Myiarchus dominicensis* - common.
54. *Corvus palmarum*. Not ^{noticed in} ~~seen~~ on the S.W. Peninsula.
Common in other parts of Hayti.
55. *Icterus dominicensis* - generally common.
56. *Holochrus calurus niger*. Common.
57. *Euphonia musica*. Probably common, but the only place I saw
it was about 6 miles S. of Jérémie on the hills at 1500 ft.
Saw several that day - all ^{feeding} on *Mistletoe* in rather small trees.
58. *Spindalis multicolor*. Probably common, but not much in evidence,
the key are not at all shy.
59. *Phaenicophilus palmarum poliocephalus*. Common near Jérémie.

9) 60. *Phaenicophilus palmarum* - The common species near Port au Prince.

61. *Iulus dominicus* - Common especially when there are many ^{Palms -}

62. *Progne dominicensis* - only seen in the S.W. Peninsula at
Petit Trou de Mopps -

63. *Coccyzus longirostris* - Common.

64. *Mimus dominicensis* - common near houses & gardens.

65. *Muscicapa ardesiaca* - Fairly common.

66. *Myiaderes solitarius* - Haytian name "La Muscicaine" - Not
met with - all the natives know it, & I was told that in
the late spring & summer they were to be heard every where in
the hills - They were silent when I was at Moline in
February ^{it was} & impossible to get catch sight of them - The country
was generally thickly covered with vegetation & brush. They were
said to be common there.

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Notes on Haitian & Gonavo Is. birds.
Gonavo Feb. 18-28, 1918 [Notes for his last trip.
Nov. 1917 - mid. 1918.]

by W. L. Abbott

Rec'd May 18,
1918

Gonavo Island (not to be confounded with the town of Gonavos) is about 32 Geog. miles long. ~~It is separated~~
~~It is about 6 miles (geog.) wide on an average.~~

It has on average width of about 6 miles (geographical). Area is somewhere about 220 square English miles.

It is hilly, the S. E. end rising ~~to~~ in a flat plateau land 2000 feet high. The N.W. end is much lower!

It is separated by Dr. More channel 11 miles wide from the main land of Hayti ^{on North side} & on the S.E. side by the Gonavo channel, $17\frac{1}{2}$ sea miles across at its narrowest point.

The island is very dry, very little rain falls during most of the year, & fresh water is very scarce. The only good fresh water is said to be at Anse Galets on N.E. side. At Pekmi on south side is said to be clean drinkable water. Elsewhere there are only a few scattered springs & holes, whose water white with chalky sediment is used by the inhabitants & domestic animals.

The soil is fertile, ~~and~~ there are many gardens ^{where} of Plantains, yams, sweet potatoes etc. are grown. These depend almost entirely upon the ~~long~~ Surf, which falls very heavily upon the hills.

The pasture is good & the cattle are very well. These also are almost entirely dependant upon the dew for drinking water. The coast belt is very arid, but as one ascends the hill sides the vegetation becomes greener & more luxuriant. This was the case during my visit Feb. 28-28 after 3 months of dry weather - The slopes of the hills are well wooded to near the tops and these

2) consists of open rolling hills covered with bracken & big grass.
The only trees big in the gullies -
Gonan Island produces the best mahogany & *Lignum Vitae*
(Guaiacum) in Hayti'. ~~The attention of the gendarmes is~~ almost entirely ~~given to~~ occupied in trying to prevent the
stealing of these woods - apparently the right to cut them being
been granted as a monopoly to several different parties in
the past.

Birds of Bonair.

1. *Pelecanus occidentalis* - common along the shore.
2. *Zingata aquila* - only a few seen.
3. *Phoenicophrus nebra*. Said to occur especially in the
lagoons on north side of the island. (Shaw)
4. *Patagioenas leucocephala*. Said to occur in large numbers
in the breeding season.
5. *Melospiza asiatica* - the commonest dove.
6. *Chaemophilus afflatus* - common.
7. *Buteo borealis*, several seen.
8. *Hypothymis violacea* - a large bird, apparently this species
occasionally flushed in the jungle - none shot.
9. *Trochocercus dominicensis* - common.
10. *Amazona ventralis* - Parrots are not common - a few were seen
high up the hill sides among the gardens & fields of the highlands.
none shot, so I don't know if the species is that of the
main land.
11. *Crotophaga ani* - common.
12. *Saura Nera dominicensis* var? Common - Habits identical with
the mainland variety ^{except possibly rather larger}. keeps in ~~the~~ jungle.

3)

13. *Hectoris rufipularis*. Not ~~that~~ especially shy, but keeps in dense jungle & not easily seen unless called up. Most of those seen are on the densely wooded hill-sides at about 1000 feet.
14. *Nesotites micromegas* - Common - usually in pairs. In the dense jungle on the hillsides.
15. *Streptocercus alcyon*. A few seen along the shore.
16. *Todus subulatus* var? ^{Some} very common. The habit ~~that~~ as the mainland variety -
17. *Anthracosoma mango*. Common, especially fond of the cactus flowers.
18. *Melisuga catharinae*. Common in the hills above 1000 feet.
19. *Tyrannus dominicensis* - Common.
20. *Loxigilla violacea affinis* - ~~far~~ Probably common -
21. *Lawrencia mana* - Common in the dense brush near the foot of the hills - usually in pairs - remarkably tame & unsuspecting.
22. *Corniza bananivora* - common.
23. *Dendroca tigrina*. Very common in the hills above 1,000 feet
24. Rose breasted gnatcatch. One first ♂ shot at edge of an old clearing, about 1,000 feet.
25. *Calyptophilus* sp? ~~probably common~~ ^{Beside} Inhabit dense jungle keeping near ground. Those that I ~~were~~ shot, I saw more than others, they appeared to be rather shy & difficult to get a good sight of, so they are probably quite common.
26. *Thraupis dominicensis* - common.
27. *Mimocichla ardesiaca* - Fairly common.

R.R.

April 3^d 1919 Went by train to La Vega. Hired horses here & next day marched to Tarabacoa. A road fit for motors is under construction, & will be finished (opened to motor traffic) probably in a few months.

April 5th & 6th to Constanza. Found that men had been a severe drought from Constanza southward & food had become rather scarce - not nearly so plentiful or cheap as on my previous visit in Sep. 1916. Corn grass was scarce & the cattle in poor condition. However the drought ended a few days before our arrival & food gradually became more plentiful.

Beans & sweet potatoes were the principal things obtainable. Beans took over or twice a week, at 12-14 cents a lb. Plantains were big brought from a lower elevation down in the bottom of the Rio Grande Valley. Rice had 8th best from La Vega & cost 16 cents a lb. However we made out pretty well.

Two days after arrival one of my Samana boys got influenza, luckily escaping with a mild attack. He had caught it from the Porto Rican school master at El Rio, who had it badly & died 3 days afterward.

We were at Constanza 9 days until (Ap. 15th) & then marched 5 or 6 miles S.E. to a clearing on the slopes of the Loma del Rio Grande, at about 5,000 feet. Very chilly & wet weather - & it rained every day. The pine forests had been greatly injured by the fires started by the natives during the drought. Many thousands of acres had been burnt over, from the bottoms to the crests of the ridges. The pines mostly started to improve the pasture for the few cattle opportunities grazing on the hillside. The undergrowth & young pines had been pretty well swept out, & the big trees had their vitality so injured that but few cones remained on the trees - so a result crossbills were absent.

The clearing, covering maybe 200 acres, was planted with sweet potatoes, plantains, corn, beans. The latter very poor, & were sometimes killed by frost in winter, according to the owner. Loxioides dominicensis was the commonest bird, in flocks.

The males just changing into their breeding plumage.

The climate was fine & breezy, down nearly to 50° Fahr. in early mornings.

We stayed at Bohokali until April 24th & then returned to Constanza, which we could see in the valley below, not more than 4 miles as the crow flies.

April 28th Marched from Constanza across the ridge to the Southwest & camped at a clearing called Corralito - only 6 miles, but I had a slight dose of fever. It was a lonely camp reminding me of Kaschnir.

Pine forest all around, & the Rio Grande in the narrow bottom about 1500 feet below. We saw what was apparently a pair of crossbills on the march, but I failed to get one I find at. No others were seen, probably owing to the damage the pines from fires.

This camp was about the elevation of Constanza (3,400 feet circ.) or a little higher. The scenery & climate perfectly lovely. There were a few people at Corralito, but the clearing was not producing much.

The inhabitants know the crossbill. Solitaires are common, as are when in the hills. so was Hypothymis. Pigeons are common but shy. They are our great standby for the pot as chickens are scarce, & pork not often obtainable.

May 3rd We marched ^{6 miles} to a place called Hondo, down in the bottom by the Rio Grande. The village of Hondo ^(4 houses) was ^{surrounded by thick scrub} half a mile lower down. The climate much warmer here. We camped in a small clearing on a bluff overlooking the river, by the ruins of a hut where some Americans engaged in cutting cedar (*Juniperus Barbadosis*) had lived ^{some} 30 ~~and~~ years previously. Pigeons were plentiful, coming to drink at some salt springs.

The people here had much more food to sell, Vegetables, plantains, eggs, etc. ^{of 3 species} Swifts ^{or 2 or 3 species} & nightjars were numerous in the evenings. I shot 3 black swifts, & missed 2 or 3 shots at nightjars ^{some of} which may have been Microsiphonius. There were several kinds, beside Don Juans (Nyctetruis) which we heard regularly. The clearing was very small & thick scrub all around so it was a poor place to shoot & I shot my body as usual. One or two big swifts were shot & lost. From down (Otocopelia meekiana) were not common & we only shot one pair, & saw 2 or 3 others. One of my boys shot a young one at Constanza but it was too badly shot to skin.

The nightjar I ^{fired} shot at twice had a very peculiar flight reminding me of an Australian boomerang. The small area of cleared ground & the gorge right alongside made shooting difficult for even a good shot at any of these evening birds. Possibly one would have done better down at the village of Hondo when there was a large cleared area. Am sure ^{that} I should have done better & got more birds lower down the river, as at Tábonó when Beck collected Strix zonaria melanotos numerous.

May 10th Returned to Constanza. Aratinga chloroptera was not fairly common, as the guavas on which they fed were ripe.

" 12th Marched to El Rio on the upper Timenoa River - (wrongly spelled Emenoa in my notes) on my first visit - Spent here 8 days. Saw no crossbills, a few Loximutis dominicensis. Obtained Microticea montana, saw M. palustris.

 Saw at least 2 kinds of birds in thick brush which I failed to get & could not identify. One may have been Calypte philippinus virginicus. The other evidently new. find at it only 8 feet distant, but could it with an intervening tree too successfully, & only a few scattered feathers or no bird remained.

May 20th To Jarabacoa.

" 21 " La Vega

" 22 " San José by rail.

As I do not speak any Spanish, I brought 2 Samaná boys with me, one of whom John King was with me on my 1st trip to Constanza. Two small tents were carried & we found camping much the most satisfactory. The hill people are very dirty & verminous. & all the houses contain fleas at least. The country was ideal for camping. Especially the 2 tents (7' square) with floor, jointed poles, & ground sheets only made a light mule load.

cont'd

Notes Dominican Birds. trip. Feb. - June 1919.

Large Ibis. Called "Faisan" locally - a few occur in the Guayabo, which runs into the Yuna about 5 miles from its mouth. Dr. Dreyfus who shot one says it is a "big ibis" - Probably our Wood Ibis.

Green winged Teal & Wood Duck. I was told by Lieut. Nickinson U.S.M. that he had shot both these species near San Domingo city. and also a large duck which from his description must have been a Muscovy Duck.

Nomonyx dominicus? Some small ducks probably of this species were seen on the Laguna del Diablo^{March 12th}, about 2 hrs. from Laguna & near Port Rincon. The ducks stayed out in the middle of the lake so one could not get within shot. There was no boat ^(I was told). Oidicnemus dominicensis. Not seen. Many are said to kept at ~~the~~ Santiago. They are to be bought alive there for 50 cents in the market. Kept tame about houses or gardens to catch moths & other insects. Called "hour birds" by the American marines for their habit of calling ^{when motoring} about every hour during the night. Also said to be frequently seen at night in the Plain du Nord of Haïti, - dazzled by the motor lights - between Cape Haití & Monte Christi.

Crotopelia montana. Nest on ~~the~~^{some sticks laid} clumps of "wild pineapple" (*Tillandsia*) on the trunks of trees 7-8 feet from ground. 2 eggs are laid. March-May. maybe at other times. Nest not loosely constructed & forward.

Falco sparverius dominicensis. On April 11th a boy told me a pair of young sparrow hawks fully fledged, nearly ready to fly. He said he found them in an old woodpecker hole, 12 feet from ground.

Pandion haliaetus carolin. A pair of fish hawks seem frequently during the winter at the mouth of the Yuna River near Sanchez. Samaná Bay.

Patagiornas squamata - ^{Possibly} breeding at Laguna in March. Birds with large toothed claws & eggs ^{ready} for laying shot at El Rio about May 15th.

Chlorocebus incornata. ^{of} ~~saw~~ thought that those at San Lorenzo Bay in March were breeding in mangrove but was probably mistaken.

Tyto Glauca. One egg ^{taken} by John King at Laguna. ^{about} May 28th. Nest was in a hollow palm tree 20 feet from ground. Egg was very rotten on breaking.

Amazona ventralis. Laguna near Samaná. Mar. 5th-19.

Nest was in a hollow "Vervain" tree. The tree half dead stood in a clearing 100 yards from a house & the same distance from edge of the woods. The trunk was hollow throughout, but the lower half was full of dirt & debris & wet.

<sup>Further note
on this species
in following
part</sup> The entrance hole was 27 feet from ground. The nest was about 15 feet from ground in the hollow. There were 2 young birds, nearly naked, ^{except pin feathers,} maybe 3 weeks old.

The hollow in tree was about 9" in diameter.

Aratinga chloroptera. Evidently much rarer than formerly. Old residents at Samaná, said that when they were boys maybe 50 years ago, the Parrots were so numerous one had to guard the maize fields with a gun, & hundreds were shot. Now the parrot is unknown on the Samaná peninsula. At Sanchez 36 years ago. They were very common, now never seen - They are still to occur about Matanzas, & near Cape

Vieux Francais. We saw a number about Jarabacoa 3 years ago & on the present trip nearly everywhere in the hills.

The cause of their diminution is their habit of attacking maize fields, & if one of a flock is shot or falls wounded, the rest fly around screaming until more or all get shot.

~~Psittacula~~ *Amazona ventralis* is now increasing in common ^{mostly} with all the birds in the country, owing to the Americans having confiscated all the guns - only a few guns being permitted with a special licence. This parrot does not attack the maize. It is much more numerous at Sanchez than formerly. I often saw flocks of 12 to 40 flying over. Pigeons have increased very much also. Before the American occupation, birds were getting very scarce. The natives shooting them indiscriminately at all seasons.

Hylocotnis monfigularis. Common at Constanza & beyond. Breeding during May. I shot a ♀ May 9th below Hondo aboja. Fired a heavy cartridge by mistake, completely spoiling the bird; & smashing an egg ready for laying.

Trochilus rufescens - Common everywhere in the hills & at most points in Hayti. It is rare on the Samana peninsula, when none of the natives know it, but a sergeant of marines told me that he had killed 2 in the hills back of Sanchez, while shooting pigeons.

Mesocichla micromegas. Common at Laguna & Sanchez, but very difficult to catch sight of - tho' not shy. My boy John King brought me 4 eggs taken in a nest at Laguna alt. April 1st. The nest was in a hole in a dead pear tree (avocet).

He found another nest about May 28 in a trumpet tree, containing one egg:

Sturnocercus alcyon Common during winter, does not remain in summer.

Iodus angustirostris. A nest ^{note} containing 2 eggs was found May 9th 2 miles below Hondo Aboja. The hole was in bank of a dry stream bed. & was about 11 inches deep, with an enlarged chamber at end, the size of a small fist. Iodies nests get robbed very often by the native children who eat the eggs. The nests ^{notes} are usually easily seen lying in the steep banks along roads & streams.

Iodus subrufatus. There were many nest holes of this species, ^{were} thin mud while I was at Laguna early in March, but none of them contained eggs. When I returned from the interior about June 1st ^{the children had gathered} many eggs during my absence. There are usually 4 eggs in a complete clutch. They can breed twice a year.

Nightjars (*Austristomus* or *Chordiles*) were very numerous in the evenings at Hondo, but none were shot - a large nightjar with a rapid flight which reminded me of that of an Australian boomerang, flew past the clearing

Concluded

[Birds observed on Lake Enriquillo. Oct 1st & 6th 1919.]

Camp was at village of Duvergé about 3 miles from lake, on dry foot-hills - all between village & lake was irrigated land, & swarming with mosquitoes, so that camping near the lake was impossible.

Country is semi-arid - Many species of cacti, & cereus, etc. & acacia trees. The large fan palms, ^{all} leaves of which are used for baskets, screens, etc. are very plentiful - probably mostly planted -]

Flamingos fairly numerous. The adults very shy. Said to breed on south side of lake Enriquillo - Probably 40-50 individuals seen each day.

Said to be common also on Lake Rincon.

Spoonbill - not seen - a Marine officer told me he shot one ^{at} east end of lake near road to Neiba.

[There was a large area of swamp land along shores of lake & this abounded in water birds - Sandpipers of many kinds] Killdeer rather plow-black bellied plow. Many black Ibis (Plegadis) & a few white Ibis. Blue herons, large & small. Egrets large & small, not so common - Louisiana heron, green heron.]

Dendrocygne arctica ^{fairly} numerous. Querquedula discors a small flock seen.

[Rails must be very common from the noise they make - few seen.]

black bellied gulls common. Jacana fairly common -

Tringa minutilla, ^{some} in large flocks during my stay.

Fish hawk seen.

Totanus flavipes common -

great numbers of Dominican grackle in the marshes - one albinos shot.

Palm crake. common.

The white Ibis apparently likes margin creeks & swamps, very common near Sanchez.

But the black Ibis (Plegadis) keeps on open marshes as at Enriquillo or From Caiman in Hayti. A few white ibis seen near Duvergé.

Wilson snipe - several seen.

Himantopus mexicanus common -

Several other gulls & terns seen -

Rincon

[Probably a my first place for birds is at Lake Rincon - the town (2
of Cabral starts ~~at~~ on ~~the~~ West side one mile from water - Cabral is
12 miles from Barahona by good road (in dry weather).]

(Camp at far side of Cabral (from Barahona). across river, by an
^{Barahona} irrigation ditch of excellent water - in an enclosure by a cane mill.)

A large area of grass & reeds at Lake Rincon, not much open water -
plenty of canoes available.)

Lake Limon (a long march 6-7 hours, East of Duvergé said there
many birds - mosquitoes & sand flies reported as very bad here.)

Duvergé is about 24 miles from Cabral - Hot dry march - Water
mostly brackish, 2 or 3 places en route - can be motorized but road very
bad - continued tire punctures.]

I could hear nothing of the "Boukera" (Oedicnemus dominicanus) in the
south of the island, so it is probably confined to the northern and plains,
especially the ^{dry} western part of the Cibao, between Santiago & Monte cristi.

[A large American Company called "The Barahona Company" is now
developing a large tract of land along the lower Yaque del Sur river. They
own 56,000 acres. They will build a weir across the river to fill the
irrigation ditches. nothing can be grown in this district without irrigation.
Rainfall small & irregular. The mountains above Barahona are all
facing the sea (South east) have a heavy rainfall. There is heavy frost &
coffee plantations.]

Some marines told me that on the lake or lagoon south of Barahona (consider-
ably) above see bird they said many spotted swans. ??]

Flamingoes also visit Olmedo River (in lake south of Barahona)

Birds observed at ~~Catalina~~ Catalinete Id.

From Saona & San Domingo mainland. Sep. 10-12-1919. (3)

About 100 nests (half still occupied) of Brown Pelicans at North end of Island.

Barn Swallows numerous, generally flying Southward toward South America or Caribbean

2 or 3 pairs gray King birds.

2 or 3 King fishers

several fish hawks seen - one family of 4 - 2 adults & 2 young sitting about on the rocky cliffs.

[Saona Island - Sep 12th - 18th 1919.

wrong season for visit. Mosquitoes & sand flies awful.
should be visited in Feb. or March. Birds scarce.]

gray King bird common.

small cuckoo common.

Loxigilla violacea? several seen. one appears other white belly black throat.
ordinary Loxigilla seen on Catalina Id. but Saona birds seem different.

Barn swallows common.

Sturnus dominicanus on shot.

ground ~~do~~ doves common.

one wood Ibis seen.

willet ^(marked) Amer. dunlin common. (Tringa alpina).

Brown booby several seen. Frigates common.

Buteo borealis several seen -

Larus atricilla Sterna antillarum. Royal tern. another large tern -

greater & lesser yellowlegs -

Flamingos said to be common at times.

Who birds cork.

(3)

at hand on several evenings b/w dark, & I find at them twice but failed to get any.

The queer cry of *Nyctibius* was the first every evening at hand. They are called Don Juan by the Dominicans, who seem to know the bird very well by reputation at least. It seems to be very local in its distribution - said to be common near San Francisco de Macoris.

It is called "chat huant" (the howling cat) by the Haytians.

Riccordia swainsoni - a hill species - common about Constanza & in the clearing at Bobo Kali.

Corvus solitarius Common at Constanza - A pair shot April 7th had a completed nest in a pine tree 35 feet from ground. No eggs. ~~cross~~ ^{cross} were seen building their nests during the next few days.

Corvus leuconophalus erythrophthalmus - Common at San Lorenzo ~~on~~ on south side of Samana Bay. None now days to be seen about Sanchez & Samana. Though the older inhabitants say they were abundant there when they were children.

Brachyptera antillarum - generally common above about 3,000 feet.

Loriniitis dominicensis - ~~He~~ flocks at Bobo Kali. The males just changing into breeding plumage. ~~a good many~~ ^{some} seen in the pine woods above El Rio.

Tanagra murice. only one shot at El Rio when others were seen. probably common, but not easily ~~detected~~ recognized, as they usually keep pretty high up in the trees.

Spindalis multicolor - Common in the pine woods especially above 4,000 feet.

Camposchelidon sclateri - Common in the hills - probably nests in trees. Not shot in May but testicles much developed.

Bulus dominicus - Birds were building their nests early in February. & I saw them still carrying sticks when I left the island in June.

The nests are enormous, the smallest ~~were~~ ^{twice} as big as a barrel. & very loosely constructed so that it is impossible to remove them for examination. Those which

Hypotorus May 9. had taped eggs in
but eggs were blown to pieces
by Shay.

4) can blow down by wind (which often happens) and so damaged that I have never been able to make out the internal construction of those on the ground. Apparently there is not an internal chamber, but the various nesting holes communicate or branch, & then partitions within the nests. It is not easy to find the entrance holes, or to track them in the loose mass of sticks. A nest at Constanza, when the "Siquia" is not common, was ^{on top of} in a tall pine about 80 feet from ground. It appeared to consist about 6 pairs & was about the size of a large hat. The large size of the nests is not realized when one looks at them from the ground. They are usually placed in the huge royal palms, which are difficult to climb. It seems to be especially difficult to climb over the huge mass of loose sticks & get on top of the nest.

Dendrococe V. Vigorsii - Those shot ⁱⁿ the pine forest above El Rio abt May 1st contained eggs ready for laying - Although evidently breeding the nests could not be found ~~in~~ among the numerous masses of Tillansia, spanish moss, & pine needles covering the pine trees -

Calyptophilus fugivorus? Seen at El Rio.

Myiolestes g. cherriei - Common on the hills about Constanza. The ♂♂ not difficult to shoot as they sit ^{up} on the trees singing, but we ~~were~~ ~~could~~ never catch sight of the shy ♀s. They probably breed ⁱⁿ July & the nests ought not to be hard to find. The solitaire is especially fond of ^{narrow} wooded gullies with high trees, frequently with nearly bare hill sides on both sides. When a ♂ is singing overhead the most would almost certainly be close by in the narrow wooded gully beneath. - The ♂ shot up to ~~abt~~ May 10th did not have the testicles much developed at that time, so they must ~~be~~ ^{be} considerably larger possibly late June.

Elainia cherriei - one of the commonest birds in pine forest. Rather slow & ~~sings~~ quiet in movements compared to Wrens or other small birds.

List of W. L. Abbott Coll. Santo Domingo Birds in A.N.S.P. ①

Mimocichla ardesiaca

3 from La Canita Canita.

Mimus dominicensis

2 from savanna la mar.

2 " La Canita

1 " Samana

Certhiola bananivora

10 from La Canita

4 " Samana Bay

Dendroica petechia

1 from Samana Bay

Progne dominicensis

2 from La Canita

1 " Samana Bay

Vireo calidus

Samana ①

La Canita ⑤

Dubus dominicensis

Samana ⑥

" Sto. Domingo ①

La Canita ①

Phoenicophylax palmarum

Samana ④

Samana Bay ②

La Canita ⑤

Loxigilla violacea

Samana Bay ②

Savanna la mar ②

La Canita ④

Samana ①

Eurhia olivacea

Savanna la mar ④

Eurhia bicolor

La Canita ⑦

Samana Bay ③

Ammodramus savannarum

Savanna la mar ①

Icterus dominicensis

La Canita ③

Quiscalus niger

Samana Bay ③

La Canita ②

Corvus leucognaphalus

La Canita ④

Samana Bay ②

Savanna la mar ①

Myiochanes dominicensis

Samana ②

La Canita ②

Tyrannus dominicensis

Samana Bay (2)
La Carita (7)
Savanna La Mar (1)

Lamponnis dominicus

La Carita (5)
Samana (9)
Samana Bay (1)

Melisuga minima

Samana Bay (1)
La Carita (2)
Samana (1)

Sporadimus elegans

La Carita (1)

Crotophaga ani

Samana (2) (2)

Samothra dominicensis

Samana Bay (1)
La Carita (4)
Samana (3)

Coccycuus minor

La Carita (1)

Todus subulatus

Samana (5)
La Carita (5)

Picumnus micromegas (2)

La Carita (7)
Samana Bay (1)

Melanerpes striatus

Samana (6)
Samana Bay (1)
La Carita (3)
Savanna La Mar (1)

Corvus chloropterus

La Carita (11)

Chrysotis salvaei

La Carita (4)
Savanna La Mar (2)

Rupornis ridgwayi

Samana Bay (1)
La Carita (2)

Columba leucocephala

La Carita (2)
Samana Bay (1)

Columba inornata

Samana Bay (2)

Geotrygon montana

La Carita (2)

Aegialitis semipalmata

Savanna La Mar (1)

Guara alba

Samana Bay (1)
La Carita (1)

Ardea egretta

(3)

Samana Bay (1)

Ardea caerulea

La Cañita (3)

Savanna La Mar (1)

Nycticorax violaceus

La Cañita (1)

Samana Bay (1)

Aramus giganteus

Samana Bay (1)

Dendrocygna arborea

La Cañita (2)

Pelecanus fuscus

La Cañita (1)

Sterna antillarum

La Cañita (1)

Sterna Tschegrava

Samana Bay (1)

These specimens were secured by
Dr. W. L. Abbott in June + July
1883.

12 birds pres. to the Acad. by
Wm. M. Gabb. coll. in Sto. Dom.

Euphonia musica

no locality (2) Jan. 11, 1878

Quiscalus niger

no locality (1) Jan 10, 1878

Corvus leucognaphilus (1)

Pitangus gabbi (2)

Cypselus phoenicobius (1)

Melanerpes striatus (1)

Samothra dominicensis (1)

Conurus chloropterus (1)

Falco dominicensis (2)

No localities mentioned in the
12 above specimens

B. E. Underdown

Dec. 17, 1928

W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1923.

Jovero,	February	1-7.
Liali,	"	8-16
Jovero,	"	7-20
Las Canitas,	"	22-27
Samaná,	March	2
Sánchez,	"	6-13.
Sanchez,	November	4-8
Sarana,	"	9-12
Jovero,	"	15-16
Guarabo,	"	17-18
Monte Redondo,	"	19
Guarabo,	"	20-22
Monte Redondo,	"	23
Guarabo,	"	24
Jovero,	"	26
Punta Jicaco,	November	29 - December 1
Punta Rey,	"	29
Jovero,	December	4-6
Loma del Traverzado,	"	14
Samana,	"	17-19
Sánchez,	"	24-28

✓ Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs. ✓

SANCHEZ.

November 29, 1920 - December 12, 1920.

SAMANA.

December 14, 1920.

LAGUNA.

December 17, 1920 - December 24, 1920.

SAMANA.

December 27, 1920 - December 30, 1920.

SANCHEZ.

January 5, 1921 - January 9, 1920.

VILLA RIVA.

January 11, 1921 - January 17, 1921.

PIMENTEL.

January 19, 1921 - January 25, 1921.

COTUI.

January 28, 1921 - February 7, 1921.

PIMENTEL.

February 7, 1921.

GUAYABIN.

February 13, 1921 - February 21, 1921.

MAO.

February 23, 1921 - March 1, 1921.

NAVARRETE.

March 3, 1921 - March 6, 1921.

SANCHEZ.

March 9, 1921 - March 14, 1921.

SAMANA.

March 16, 1921 - March 20, 1921.

LAS CACAOOS.

March 31, 1921.

ROJO CABO.

March 23, 1921 - March 24, 1921.

CAPE SAMANA.

March 25, 1921 - March 26, 1921.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

LAJANA.

March 27, 1921.

PUERTO FRANCES.

March 28, 1921 - March 29, 1921.

LAS CACAOOS.

March 30, 1921.

SAMANA.

March 31, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID. SAMANA BAY.

April 5, 1921.

MAINLAND OPPOSITE SAN GABRIEL ID. SAMANA BAY.

April 5, 1921.

SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 6, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 7, 1921 - April 8, 1921.

MAINLAND OPPOSITE SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 8, 1921.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 10, 1921.

LAJANA.

April 11, 1921.

SAMANA.

April 14, 1921 - April 15, 1921.

JATO VIEJO. (Old Heart River 9 m. N.W. of Samana)

April 19, 1921 - April 20, 1921.

PORTE LIMON.

April 21, 1921.

JATO VIEJA (Old Heart River)

April 22, 1921 - April 23, 1921.

SAMANA

April 25, 1921.

SANCHEZ.

April 28, 1921 - April 30, 1921.

PUERTO PLATA.

May 7, 1921.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

SANCHEZ.

March 30, 1922 - March 31, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 5, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 6, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 6, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 7, 1922.

LO BRACITO

April 7, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 8, 1922 - April 9, 1922.

RIO CUEVA QUITA ESPUELA.

April 9, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 10, 1922 - April 11, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 12, 1922.

QUITA ESPUELA.

April 13, 1922.

LO BRACITO.

April 14, 1922.

SAN FRANCISCO MACORIS.

April 17, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

April 20, 1922.

SAMANA.

April 23, 1922.

SAMANA BAY SOUTH SIDE OF SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 26, 1922.

SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 26, 1922.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

COAST OF SAN GABRIEL W. SAN LORENZO BAY.

April 27, 1922.

S. COAST SAMANA BAY W. SAN LORENZO.

April 27, 1922.

SHORE OFF SAN GABRIEL ID.

April 29, 1922.

OPP. SAN GABRIEL ISLET SAMANA BAY.

April 29, 1922.

LAJANA - SAMANA BAY.

April 30, 1922.

LAJANA, SOUTH SIDE, SAMANA BAY.

April 30, 1922.

SAN GABRIEL ISLET.

May 1, 1922.

LAJANA, AND S. COAST SAMANA BAY OPP. CAYS BARRACOTA.

May 2, 1922.

LAJANA, SAMANA BAY.

May 2, 1922.

SAMANA.

May 5, 1922 - May 6, 1922.

LAGUNA.

May 9, 1922 - May 15, 1922.

SAMANA.

May 17, 1922 - May 20, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

May 24, 1922 - May 30, 1922.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

SANCHEZ.

November 4, 1923 - November 8, 1923.

SAMANA

November 9, 1923 - November 12, 1923.

JOVERO.

November 15, 1923 - November 16, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 17, 1923 - November 18, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO.

November 19, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 20, 1923 - November 22, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO.

November 23, 1923.

GUARABO.

November 24, 1923.

JOVERO.

November 26, 1923.

PUNTA JICACO.

November 29, 1923.

PUNTA REY.

November 29, 1923.

PUNTA JICACO.

November 29, 1923 - December 1, 1923.

JOVERO.

December 4, 1923 - December 6, 1923.

LOMA DEL TRAVERZÁDO OR ATRAVEZÁDA.

December 14, 1923.

SAMANA.

December 17, 1923. - December 19, 1923.

SANCHEZ.

December 24, 1923. - December 28, 1923.

Data from plant catalog, W. W. Abbott, Nov. 4- Dec. 28, 1923.

MONTE REDONDO - Isolated hill about 950 feet high
near east coast of San Dorn, near Cap Raphael.

It is the mark for Samaná Bay approaching from southward. One small clearing on west base, rest is forest, damaged by hurricanes.

THE LOMA DE TRAVERSZADA (?) Said to be the highest hill in the Samaná peninsula. It is about 2000 feet high and lies about 3 miles north of the Pilon d'Azucar. It is a long ridge, very rocky on the summit. (Limestone coral). It lies near the north side of the Samaná Peninsula, about across the base of the Peninsula of Cap Cabron. Neighborhood is not inhabited and covered with heavy forest much damaged by hurricane of September 1921.

My camp was placed at a canuco (clearing) called "Baradéto prieto" where there was a half ^{ruined} ~~ruined~~ rancho, and a hole of poor water.

It took two hours from camp to summit of Loma Traverszada. Camp was about 1000 feet. It rained most of the time.

✓

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

JOVERO.

February 1, 1923 - February 8, 1923.

LIALI.

February 8, 1923 - February 20, 1923.

JOVERO.

February 20, 1923.

LAS CANITAS.

February 22, 1923 - February 27, 1923.

SAMANA.

March 2, 1923.

SANCHEZ.

March 6, 1923.

Collecting collectables, W. W. Abbott
Data from plant catalogs.
Feb. 8-1923

LIALI - Plants collected this day (February 8, 1923) along the river bottom, the Seibo main road crossing the little river several times. Mostly virgin forest beyond this. Liali is a small clearing, 3 houses on road to Seibo, 6 miles from Jovéró. On Lajaguá river guess height to be 100 meters. The last house is at Liali on north side of Cordillín.

Today (February 9, 1923) walked up Seibo road 5 miles to top of pass over Cordillera Central, about 1600 ft. Last two miles up steep slope to (guess) the summit.

Much of the forest on the upper slope is composed of a low tree called "Maho" (majo) with many scattered royal palms.

This looks like old clearings at a distance, but the inhabitants of Liali say it has never been cleared or burnt to their knowledge.

The Dominicans call this sort of forest "Majagua".

This region is the district where the "Gavelleros" "bandits" or "patriots" held out against the American occupation for 5 years. Peace was made in June, 1922. The chiefs receiving jobs under the Dominican government.

✓

W. L. ABBOT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1922.

Sanchez	January	3
Samana	"	8-10.
Sánchez	"	11-14.
Barahona	"	23-24.
Herman's estate above Paradis	"	28 - Feb. 5.
Petit Trou	February	7.
Trujin	"	8-14.
Petit Trou	"	15-17.
Paradis	"	18.
Polo	"	26 - March 6, 12-13.
Loma de Cielo	"	27, " 2, 12.
Loma la Haut	March	3.
Maniel Vieho,	March	7-10.
Canbral	"	15-18.
Sánchez	"	30-31
Lo Bracito	April	5.
Quita Espuela	"	6-8.
Rio Cuervo, Quita Espuela	"	9.
Quita Espuela, S. E. Peak	"	11.
Lo Bracito	"	12.
Quita Espuela	"	13.
Lo Bracito	"	14.
San Francisco de Macoris	"	17.
Sánchez	"	20.
San Lorenzo Bay	"	26.
San Gabriel Islet	"	26-May 2.
Lajane	"	30-May 2.
Barrancota Cay	May	2.
Samana	"	5.
Laguna	"	9-15.
Pilon de Azucar	"	12.
Samana	"	17-21.
Sánchez,	"	24-30.

✓ Data from Recent catalog, W. L. Abbott. Jan 3 - May 30, 1922
Barahona, (Jan. 23 - 24, 1922)

Now dry season, no rain since October. Barahona town of 2-3000 inhabitants. Headquarters of B. Co. whose big sugar plantation lies just north of town. Generally two or three showers a week. Principal export is coffee from Bahoruca. Mountains behind the town. Two poor hotels. Water by B. Co. Pipes introduced into town. It is rather a beastly place.

Paradis is a village on sea shore about 12 miles (31 km. by road) S.E. of Barahone. The road is bad and it takes 6-9 hours to travel it on mules. Contains about 150 houses. Harbor is dangerous. A good sized river empties here, which drains the Bahoruca mountains.
(Feb. 3-5, 1922, Feb. 18, 1922)

Herman's coffee plantation is about 12-1500 ft. above Paradis, and about an hour N.E. of the village. Has been cleared about 11-12 years. Baron TurRheim stayed here several months, also Padre Fuentes at various times. (Jan. 28 - Feb. 1, 1922)

TRUJIN - a small poor village about 14 miles south of Petit Trou. It stands on west shore of a large salt lagoon (which is about 9 miles long by 2-1/2 wide). Soil probably fairly fertile, though semi arid and very dry at this season. Only one source of drinkable water in a cave near lagoon.

Lagoon is separated from sea by a narrow low isthmus of land - 1/4 mile wide. Country mostly flat, very rocky (circle north) and only comparatively recently elevated above sea level.
(Feb. 8-14, 1922)

PETIT TROU (or EURIQUILLO) is a village with a small harbor about 29 miles (by land) southwest of Barahona. Good water about ten minutes behind town. Contains 100 houses (about) and is rather poor. Supplies to be had in limited quantities. Arid and dry at this season (Feb.)
(Feb. 7, Feb. 15-17, 1922)

Some coffee grown in neighborhood.

It lies at the foot of the last (southward) high land of the Bahoruca Mts. Coast is low south of this.

LOS PATAS, a small village on shore three miles southwest of Paradis. A large spring flows out from foot of cliff a few hundred yards inland. A large cave exists about 100 feet up the rocks above the spring. Cave contains much guano and numbers of bats. May have been inhabited by Indians. Might repay exploration - a good light required.

1922, Feb. 19,

POLO - a settlement in the Bahoruca Mountains about 15-16 miles from Cabral 6-1/4 hours west pack mules. Coffee grows very well - also vegetables for Cabral and Barahona market. It lies about 2000 ft. and over. Maybe 600-800 people in settlement. As country is limestone, nearly all streams flow underground and only one good stream near town. Another larger is 2-1/2 S. on the road to Maniel Vieho and Petit Trou. The settlement lies at edge of a flat bottomed valley, evidently an old lake bed.

The whole valley (one mile across) drains (underground) through a narrow gorge into the river. Road down this gorge (to Paradis) impassable since the hurricane of 1908.

1922, Feb. 26 - March 8, March 12-13

LOMA de CIÉLO - lies 2-2 1/2 miles E. of Polo. Two summits 4000 to 4200 ft. high. Covered with "wet forest" on summit. Clearings to over 3000 ft. S.E. face is steep and precipitous.

(visited from Polo, Feb. 27, March 12 -

LOMA la HAUT - is a mountain rising on the right (North) of road leading from Cabral to Polo. It lies about four miles northeast of Polo. Probably about 4000-4500 ft. high. We did not quite reach the summit. Forest is rather poor on side (South) we ascended. Evidently most of big trees had been blown down in hurricane of 1908. A patch of several hundred acres of what must have been fine pine forest lay of S.E. slope, destroyed by fire some years since - only young pines 6-7 years old seen. Many traces of solenodons seen. (*visited from Polo, March 3*)

LO BRACITO - a clearing on south slopes of Quita Espuela (Mountain). It is about nine miles E.N.E. of San Francisco Macoris. The name Lo Bracito means "The Little Arm" of the Rio Inagua which rises and flows down to the eastward. The Lo Bracito joining it about three miles east. There is no shop or village, only huts scattered upon the lower slopes of the mountain. It lies due south of the S.E. peak.

1922, April 5, 12, 14-17 *Quita Espuela April 6-11, 13-*

RIVER CUERVA - a small river flowing down N. foothills of Quita Espuela, a little above 1,000 ft. as called from one or two small caves near river bank. It (river) is about 3/4 miles west of Lo Bracita.

SAN FRANCISCO MACORIS - town of about 6000 inhabitants lies among the foothills on the north edge of the Cibas (Yega Real). It is on a branch R. way to the mark line at LaJina junction. Two rather poor hotels.

SAN GABRIEL ISLET - is a small island about 250 yards long and about 90 feet high. Mostly filled with a large cave. Many Indian shell heaps. Cave quite a comfortable place of residence except in very rainy weather when roof leaks. Rock orchid abundant on bare rocks. *May 6, 1922*

*Maniel Viejo, March 7-10, 1922 (near Polo
Cabral), Lake of Rincon, March 15-18.*

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

SANCHEZ.

January 3, 1922.

SAMANA.

January 8, 1922 - January 10, 1922.

SANCHEZ.

January 11, 1922 - January 14, 1922.

BARAHNA.

January 23, 1922 - January 24, 1922.

HERMAN'S ESTATE ABOVE PARADIS.

January 28, 1922.

PARADIS.

January 28, 1922 - February 5, 1922.

PETIT TROUE.

February 7, 1922.

TRUJIN

February 8, 1922 - February 14, 1922.

PETIT TROU (EURIQUILLO)

February 15, 1922 - February 17, 1922.

PARADIS.

February 18, 1922.

LAS PATAS.

February 19, 1922.

POLO.

February 26, 1922 - March 1, 1922.

POLO - LOMA DE CIELO.

March 2, 1922.

POLO - LOMA LA HAUT.

March 3, 1922 - March 6, 1922.

MANIEL VIEHO.

March 7, 1922 - March 10, 1922.

POLO - LOMA DE CIELO.

March 12, 1922 - March 13, 1922.

CABRAL (Lake of Rincon or Cabral).

March 15, 1922 - March 18, 1922.

Data from plant catalog, W. L. Abbott, Nov., 1920 - May, 1921

PORT LIMON - Limon is an anchorage in a bay fronted by a small island on north coast, Samaná Peninsula, - about half day- 17 miles from Samaná. Most of the houses at Limon stand two miles back from the shore. A few supplies obtainable.

NARRANJITA - Narranjita River (not on chart) is on south side of Samaná Bay about miles west of San Lorenzo Bay, and just east (next bay) of the Narranja Arriba River, (which is marked on chart) a cave or rather rock shelter lies inside mouth of river about 300 yards inside the entrance, and on right coming in - a confused quantity of Indian bones and broken pottery lie in a crack in floor of this rock shelter. Evidently tumbled about and disturbed by treasure seekers (?). It would be worth digging out this to see if any undisturbed burials are deeper in crevice.

Another cave is (on mainland) several miles east of this much nearer (maybe half way) mouth of Baracota River - cave is marked by whitish patches on cliffs. This was not visited.

SANCHEZ - Town of 200 inhabitants at head of Samaná Bay. (Northwest corner) R.R. runs into interior from here connecting at Moca with line from Porto Plata. A vast swamp occupies the head of the bay, through which the railway runs the first 12 miles. The swamp is formed by the alluvial deposit of the Yuna River which drains the eastern Cibao.

Hills to height of 1200 feet rise close to town on the north.

Still covered with heavy forest on summits. - Flatter land about the town is all cleared or covered with secondary forest. Rainfall heavy.

Hotel Aleman kept by Herman Hagen. Fare \$3 a day. Many naturalists have stayed here.

SAMANÁ - Town of 1500 inhabitants, about 20 miles east of Sanchez. District mostly English speaking as a colony of Philadelphia and New Jersey negroes were settled here under President Boyer of Haiti in 1820 and 1822.

Town situated on a little bay formed by a chain of islands on north side of Samaná Bay. Vegetation is very luxuriant owing to heavy rainfall. Fruit and food abundant and fairly cheap. Not much heavy (virgin) forest in immediate vicinity, but there is plenty of large secondary jungle. No. Hotel, but boarding house kept by Beckie Desh~~h~~may, who speaks English (?). Food good, clean. \$3 per diem.

LAGUNA - A scattered settlement mostly English speaking about 6 miles N.N.W. of Samaná. In spite of name there is no lake here. A good bit of cleared land and secondary jungle. Plenty of heavy forest. The Pilon d'Azucar (peak 1600 feet) rises north of the clearing. Whole range of hills to northward covered with unbroken forest to north coast of Peninsula. Road from Samaná very muddy in the rain, The road crossed ridge north of S. town and descends to the Rio San Juan, which it follows for 2 miles, mostly in the river bed, then the trail turns to right and over another small ridge to the valley of Laguna.

Rainfall heavy - vegetation luxuriant. Mud abundant. The summit of Pilon d'Azucar was cleared during survey by Navy Department two years ago and a Signal Survey flag put here. Vegetation on peak is true "wet forest" a confused tangle of trees, bamboos, creepers covering the rocks.

LAJANA - Small settlement on Samaná Peninsula - scattered huts and plantations. It lies about 2 miles south of coast in at Port Rincon. The Laguna Sala - a salt lake or pond - lies about a mile west of Lajana.

Another Lajana lies on south side of Samaná Bay, just west of the islet and cave of San Gabriel. It includes a patch of mainland and some rocky islets on the coast. There are no permanent inhabitants, but some plantations of cacao and plantations belonging to Sanchez and Samaná people.

Fishermen and wood cutters also frequent the shores.

SAN GABRIEL - Islet and cave - one of the numerous small and rocky islets on south side of Samaná Bay about 3 miles west of San Lorenzo Bay. The cave occupies most of the interior of the islet, is very comfortable to live in. Wind blows through it so that sand flies are rarely troublesome. Good water (2 streams) empty into a small bay about one mile eastward. Numerous caves called "the Guano Caves" on chart lie just eastward on mainland.

NAVARRETE - Small town 24 KM. W. of Santiago. R.R. station (on R.R. to Porto Plata) is 2 miles North. Water has to be brought on donkeys from the Yaqui River two and one half miles south.

Town stands near edge of arid belt. Everything becomes very dry and arid west and south, and fresher and greener east and north. Collecting south towards the Yaqui produced no new plants, but north along the railroad line was a little better, as the line rises among the hills. Soil is fertile but evidently too little rain as a rule. The forest, or what is left of it, is arid and dry; ferns very scarce.

Navarrete stands on new main road to Monte Cristo 63 miles distant. Mao about 16 miles distant. Guayubin about 36 miles distant.

PIMENTEL (formerly Barberá) town and station on railway 33 miles west of Sanchez.

About 250 houses, a busy place. Provisions plentiful and fairly cheap. Oranges the best in S.D. It is about 2 miles north of the River Carr^{mx}, which is crossed by a ferry on road to Cot^{wy} and the capital (San Domingo).

Neighborhood largely natural savanna. Wild guinea fowl plentiful, but hard to get, also a good many "Boukera" Oedicnemus dominicensis.

A hotel of sorts exists. Did not try it.

MAO - Town of 250 to 300 houses. Near Mao River and 2 or 3 miles south of Yaqui River. Near river bottoms land is rich and fertile but hills are dry and arid.

Market Saturdays only which is pretty well supplied. River Mao one half mile east, good clear water, excellent bathing. One or two small eating places. (Hotel?) Donkey boys bring river water to sell in tins. Fruit scarce.

Irrigation below (North of) town - canal from the Mao.

Mao is about 14 miles from Navarete, on Santiago Porto Plata R.R.

Road fit for carts and motors.

GUAYUBIN - A small dead town on north bank of Yacui del Norte. Inhabitants lazy and shiftless. The road from Santiago to Dajabon (and Hayti) crosses near here by ferry.

Provisions rather scarce and dear. Almost all fresh stuff is brought from Dajabon one half day (with donkey) away on Haytian frontier.

A small eating house, also provides bed. (Don't use this "hole" if it can be helped.)

Land along river very fertile, hut no provision for irrigation has been made.

The American "plantations" are further down the Yacui near Monti Cristi.

Region dry and arid, except along the rivers. River water frequently muddy from rains in the hills and then can't be used until it has "settled". There are two ferries at Guayubin - one on the Mao and Savoneta Road, and the other on Dajabon road. Swimming good in River and our stay was fairly comfortable.

New road Santiago to Monti Cristi 74 miles, runs along base of foothills - old road 84 miles in River bottom.

COTUI or COTUY - Small town of about 150 houses - slack and half dead. People very lazy. Town stands on hill about 3/4 mile from

the Yuna River. Savannas (natural) and small woods about the town. Above hills are forested, below mostly open savannas. Provisions not very plentiful and comparatively dear. Neighborhood not much cultivated. It is 9 miles S.W. of Pimentel (or Barbéra) on the R.R. the road crossing both the Camá and the Yuna Rivers. It stands on south side of the plain of the Cibao, at the northeast corner of the Central range of the Cordillera. Hills mostly poor stony land - sandstone. The church is one of the oldest if not the oldest in America. Much battered with shot, earthquake, and time.

Las Cacaos

Small village and bay, 5 miles east of
Sánchez, good water.

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W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NOVEMBER 1920 to MAY 1921.

Sánchez,	November 29 - December 12.
Samana,	December 14.
Laguna,	" 17-24
Samana,	" 27-30
Sanchez,	January 5-9.
Villa Riva,	" 11-17
Pimentel,	" 19-25
Cotui,	" 28 - February 7
Pimentel,	February 7
Guayabin,	" 13-21
Mao,	February 23 - March 1
Navarrete,	March 3- 6
Sánchez,	" 9 - 20
Las Cacaos,	" 21
Rojo Cabo,	" 23-24
Cape Samana,	" 25-26
Lajana	" 27
Puerto Frances,	" 28-29
Las Cacaos,	" 30
Samana,	" 31
San Gabriel Island, San Lorenzo Bay,	April 5 - April 12.
Lajana,	" 11
Samana,	" 14
Jato Viejo (Old Heart River)	" 19 - 20
Port Limon,	" 21
Jato Viejo,	" 22-23
Samana,	" 25
Sánchez,	" 28-30
Barracota River,	May 1
Puerto Plata,	" 7

W. L. ABBOTT, COLLECTING DATES AND LOCALITIES.

(Data from Plant Catalogs)

HAITI, 1920.

Port au Prince,	February	21-23
St. Marc,	"	25-28
Gonave Island,	March	3-21
Anse Galet,	"	3-14
Etoite,	"	15-21
St. Marc,	"	27-30
Port au Prince,	April	1-2
Etang Saumatre,	April	4-6 (Apparently eastern & near Manneville.)
Trou Caiman,.....	"	7
Etang Saumatre,.....	"	8-12
Fonds Parisien,	"	15
Fonds Varettes,	"	17 - May 3
Fonds Parisien,	May	5- May 13
Etang Saumatre,	"	14-17
Furcy,	"	26 - June 14.
Morne Tranchant	"	29
Grande Riviere,	"	30
Morne Bourchette	June	2
Mont Furcy (Morne de Nezan) (= St. Vincent)	May 27-28, June 2,3,5,6,7,9, 11, 12, 13.	
Petionville,	June	15-28.
Port au Prince,	July	1.
Gonave Island,	July	4-9.
Pikmi	July	4-9.
Petite Gonave Island,	"	10
St. Marc,	"	14
Port au Prince,	July	15-16
Cap Haitien,	"	23.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

PORt AU PRINCE.

February 19, 1920 - February 23, 1920.

SAINT MARC.

February 25, 1920 - February 28, 1920.

ANSE GALET GONAVE ISLAND.

March 3, 1920 - March 14, 1920.

ETOITE GONAVE ISLAND.

March 15, 1920 - March 21, 1920.

SAINT MARC.

March 27, 1920 - March 30, 1920.

PORt AU PRINCE.

April 1, 1920 - April 2, 1920.

ETANG SAUMATRE.

April 4, 1920 - April 12, 1920.

FONDS PARISIEN.

April 15, 1920.

FONDS VARETTES.

April 17, 1920 - May 3, 1920.

FONDS PARISIEN.

May 5, 1920 - May 10, 1920.

Itinerary of W. L. Abbott and E. C. Leonard from Plant Catalogs.

FONDS PARISIEN.

May 10, 1920 - May 12, 1920.

ETANG SAUMATRE.

May 14, 1920 - May 17, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

May 26, 1920 - May 29, 1920.

MT. TRANCHANT.

May 29, 1920.

LA GRAND REVIERE.

May 30, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

May 31, 1920.

MT. BOURCHETTE.

June 2, 1920.

MT. FURCY.

June 3, 1920 - June 15, 1920.

PETIONVILLE.

June 15, 1920 - June 28, 1920.

PORT AU PRINCE.

July 1, 1920.

GONAVE ISLAND.

July 4, 1920 - July 9, 1920.

PETITE GONAVE ISLAND.

July 9, 1920 - July 10, 1920.

PORT AU PRINCE.

July 16, 1920.

CAP HATIEN.

July 23, 1920.

Collecting localities, W. H. Abbott, Feb. 1920

Data from plant catalogs.

SAINT MARC lays at the head of a bay and the mouth of a valley roughly about 5 - 7 miles long, running north. On the west side are barren ridges about 1000 feet high. The first V-700 ft. rises by a series of hills, while the final heights are so steep as to be very difficult to climb. On the east side is a ridge of hills about 700 ft. alt. which extend out to the sea forming the East side of the bay and a point that can be seen from Pau P. This range is green with vegetation. Beyond this range is another much higher range (2000 ft.) running parallel. Apparently more or less barren with scattered pine trees? on the summit. The valley is fertile and cultivated. Growing cotton --- cocoa palms, royal palms, sugar cane, mangoes, head fruit, oranges, etc. The valley bed gradually rises and narrows for a distance of about two miles, while the head opens up into a basin like effect well covered with cane cultivation.

Data from plant catalog, W. W. Abbott, May 10, to July 23, 1920.

MT. FURCY Hotel Madame Fontine ~~ea~~. On ridge S.E. Mont Le Grand Fond. Almost entirely void of trees and shrubs. Cultivated and meadow land a bare mountain side. Young pine in certain places north abundant. Older trees scattered and nearly exterminated. If measures be taken ~~#1510-1519~~ Font pier le Hotel at once the pine may be saved.

MT. TRANCHANT. Sides, bare and cultivated. Top meadow and shrubs.

MT. BOURCHETTE ("Morn de Wezan") [= Morne St. Vincent. A. Wetmore] Trail over summit on ridges and sides. Sides facing north and south. Scattered pines on some slopes. Dense thickets in places. Rock exposures common. Laterite. Soil where exposed red clay. ---- slopes steep.

PETITE GONAIVE IS. Ragged coral rocks, with occasional sandy beached bays. Central portion lagoon ~~with~~ mangrove type.

Data from plant catalog, W. W. Abbott, Feb. 21-July 23, 1920

ANSE GALET GONAIVE ISLAND: Saline lowlands and mouth of La Source. Arrive Anse Galet March 2, 1920 about noon. Bay bordered by mangroves - back of these is a series of salines with no vegetation. A level stretch of slightly rising land starting from the bay and extending westward lays between the beach and hills. This is covered by a rather dense growth of *(Prosopis juliflora)* thorn (See No. 249) under these are numerous cacti, chiefly of opuntia type. On this low foot hill about one half mile from the landing the town of Anse Galet, a city of about a dozen houses. Beyond this town a short distance is the valley of La Source. The head of the stream is a spring. The water runs in a small stream for a distance of about two miles and dries. The flood plains average 50 yards wide. The sides are very steep and high cut by occasional ravines. Outcrop of lime rock often conglomerate of rounded pebles and stones. Rock fragments about valley show H₂O wear. The valley extends beyond the Source several miles to the south terminating in a series of non conformable depressions and rugged hills and banks of broken corroded coal limestone. The valley basin about La Source is heavily wooded, as are also the sides and uplands when not too rocky, and exposed. * * *

Anse Galet Gonaive Island. Valley of La Source and path to right from La Source for distance of about 2 miles.

ETOITE GONAIVE ISLAND. - Landed 11 o'clock a.m. March 15, 1920 Camp back of city. City situated in gap of Mangrove swamp. Reef laying along ^{off} ~~with slender~~ shore. No pier. Fringe of mangrove swamp. Laying back of this - plain, about one mile? Beyond first with scattered

trees and bushes and further back heavier forest. Most of region xerophytic.

ETANG SAUMATRE - meadow bordering lake shore.

Lake Aussei is between two ranges of mountains as the continuation of the Cul de Sac. The northwest end is fed by many strong springs forming streams but of few rods length. These springs flow through wet boggy meadows. Back of the spring area one finds cultivated fields of the typical secondary thorn tree growth, common on the Cul de Sac. The dry portions further from the lake contain many cactus and are dry and rocky. The lower ranges of hills bordering the lake on the north side are very dry and rocky, the most of it outcrop of igneous rock white or black. The region rather sparse of cactus, thorn trees, etc.

The higher ranges (3-4000 ft.) much woods, many palms. Tops 5-6000 ft. relatively bare.

TROU CAIMAN - About one mile southwest Thomazeau Cat tail swamps. Entire swamp covered with dense growth, cat tails in soft mud 1-3 ft. deep border more or less firm. The cat tails mixed with sedges and Alismas. Adjacent areas on north side open meadow land and cultivated patches of damp mucky soil covered with short grass and sedges. East side thorn tree growth to lake edge.

FONDS VARETTE - Southeast Mission about six miles. (3000 ft.) Mountain covered with thicket, much climbing bamboo, with scattered pine trees, open grass lands and cultivated and thickets. On some of the neighboring slopes occasional remnants of woods could be seen. Many

acres were covered ----- -- studded with dead trunks of trees killed by fire. Very few young pine were present. At the present rate of destruction the pine will soon be extinct. Nearly every tree yet existing mangled by natives for fire wood. Many cases fires started near the base of a mountain slope, travel^d to top burning acres of ground leaving the slope bare. A clearing is made for only one crop.

Many strawberries and blackberries on mountain top.

ABBOTT LOCALITIES FOR BIRDS TAKEN FROM MUSEUM BIRD CATALOG.

SAN DOMINGO.

Catalina Id.	September 19, 1919. ✓
Catalinita Id.	September 11, 1919. ✓
Constanza	September 22-30, 1916, October 1-2, 1916, April 7-13, 26, 27, 29, 1919, May 11, 1919. ✓
" (above, 4500 ft.)	April 9-10, 1919. ✓
" (near)	April 29-30, 1919, May 1-2, 1919. ✓
Duvergé S.W.	October 1, 1919. ✓
El Rio, Jimenoa River	May 13-19, 1919. ✓
El Rio	September 20, 1916, October 4-9, 1916, May 12, 1919. ✓
Hondo, Rio Grande Valley	May 3-9, 1919. ✓
Jarabacoa	October 11-16, 1916. ✓
La Galera, Samana Peninsula	August 26, 1916. ✓
Laguna, Samana Peninsula	August 6-10, 12-14, 1916. August 11 & 13, 1919, March 4 & 6-10, 1919. ✓
Lake Enriquillo	October 2-3, 5, 1919. ✓
Le Pilon de Zucar, Samana	August 12, 1919. ✓
Loma del Rio Grande (5,000 - 6,000 ft. near Constanza)	April 16-23, 1919. ✓
Port Rincon, Samana	August 16-19, 1919. ✓
Puerto Frances, Samana	August 21, 1919. ✓

Rio St. John, near Samana	March 3, 1919 ✓
Roge Cavo, Samana Peninsula	August 26, 29-30, 1916. ✓
Samana Bay	July 26 & 30, 1916, August 3, 1916. ✓
Samana Peninsula, North Shore	August 17, 1916. ✓
Sanchez	October 20, 23-24, 1916, February 3, 6-7, 10-17, 19-20, 22-23, 1919, June 1, 1919. ✓
San Lorenzo Bay, Samana	March 16, 1919. ✓
San Lorenzo, Samana Bay	July 28-30, 1916, September 9-10, 1916, March 18-20, 1919. ✓
Saona Id. S.E.	September 12-14, 16-17, 1919. ✓
Sosua,	July 26-27, 30, 1919. ✓
St. John's Bay, N. Shore, Samana Peninsula.	August 17, 1916. ✓

ABBOTT LOCALITIES FOR BIRDS TAKEN FROM MUSEUM BIRD CATALOG.

HAITI.

Anse Galette, Gonave Id.	March 4-14, 1920. ✓
Bay Moustique,	May 4-5, & 7-8, 1917. ✓
Bombardopolis	March 21-27, 1917. ✓
Cape Haiti	April 25 & 27, 1917. ✓
Cayemites Id.	January 4-8, 10 & 14, 1918. ✓
Etang Saumatre	April 4-6, 8-11, 1920. ✓
Etroit, Gonave Id.	March 16-21, 1920. ✓
Fonds Parisien	May 5-8, & 12, 1920. ✓
Fonds Varettes	April 18, 20-22, 26-27, 29, 1920. ✓ May 1, 1920. ✓
Furcy	May 31, June 1 & 13, 1920. ✓
Gonave Id.	February 18-27, 1918. ✓ March 3-4, 1920. ✓
Jean Rabel	March 29-30, May 30, June 1 & 3, 1917. ✓
Jérémie	November 18-25, 27-30, 1917. December 1-3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 25-28, 1917. January 16, 1918. February 8 & 10, 1918. ✓
La Grotte, 8 mi. S.W. of Jérémie	December 8-9, 1917. ✓
Lake Assuai	March 5-10, 1918. ✓
Les Basses	January 9, 1918. ✓
Little Cayemites Id.	January 13, 1918. ✓
Manneville, Etang-Saumatre	May 14-16, 1920. ✓

Moline (2,000 - 3,000 ft.)	January 25-30, 1918. ✓ February 1, 1918. ✓
Morne de Wézan, near Furcy	June 2, 10 & 12, 1920. ✓
Moron	December 18-20, 23-24, 1917.
Moustique	March 2-12, 1917.
Mt. Tranchant, near Furcy	May 29, 1920. ✓
Petit Port l'Ecu	May 9, 1917 June 26 & 28, 1917.
Pikmi, Gonave Id.	July 5-8, 1920. ✓
Port de Paix	Feburary 12 & 24, 1917. April 4, 14 & 17, 1917. June 13-14, 1917.
Port de Pimente	March 9, 1917.
Rivier Bar	February 16-19, 21-22, 1917.
Rivier Moustique	March 31, April 1, May 4, 1917. ✓
St. Nicolas Mole	March 19, 1917.
Tortuga Id.	January 30-31, 1917 ✓ February 1-8, 1917 ✓ April 6-8, 1917 ✓ May 16 & 18-20, 1917. ✓ June 29, 1917.
Trois Rivieres , Mouth of	May 12, 1917.
Trou Caiman	March 10-12, 1918. ✓ April 7, 1920. ✓

Abbott

✓

Birds observed on Lake Enriquillo

October 1 - 6, 1919.

Camp was at village of Duvergé, about three miles from lake on dry foot hill - all between village and lake was irrigated land and swarming with mosquitoes, so that camping nearer the lake was impossible.

Country is semi arid - many species of cacti, cereus, etc. and acacia trees. The large tall fan palms, the leaves of which are used for baskets, screens, etc. are very plentiful - probably mostly planted.

There was a large area of swamp land along shores of lake and this abounded in water birds - sandpipers of many kinds.

Rails must be very common from all the noise they make - few seen.

Probably a very good place for birds is at Lake Rincon - the tower of Cabral stands on west side, one mile from water - Cabral is 12 miles from Barahona by good road (in dry weather).

Camp at far side of Cabral (from Barahona) across river, by an irrigation ditch of excellent water - in an enclosure by a cane mill. A large area of grass and reeds at Lake Rincon, not much open water - plenty of canoes available.

Lake Limon (a long march 6 - 7 hours, east of Duvergé) said to have many birds - mosquitoes and sandflies reported as very bad there. Duvergé is about 24 miles from Cabral - Hot dry march - water mostly brackish, two or three places en route - can be motored but road very bad.

Continual tire punctures.

A large American Company called "The Barahona Company" is now developing a large track of land along the lower Yaqui del Sur River. They own 56,000 acres. They will build a wier across the river to fill the irrigation ditches - nothing can be grown in this distinct without irrigation. Rainfall small and irregular. The mountains above Barahona on side facing the sea (southeast) have a heavy rainfall. There is heavy forest and coffee plantations.

Some marines told me that on the lake or lagoon south of Barahona (considerably) above sea level they saw many spotted swans ??

SAONA ISLAND - September 12-18, 1919.

Wrong season for visit. Mosquitoes and sandflies awful.
Should be visited in February or March. Birds scarce.

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TRIP TO CONSTANZA AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

MANUSCRIPT NOTES - W. L. ABOTT

April 3, 1919 - May 22, 1919.

April 3, 1919.

Went by railroad train to La Vega. Hired horses here and next day marched to Jarabacoa. A road fit for motors is under construction and will be finished (open to motor traffic) probably in a few months.

April 5 and 6, 1919.

To Constanza. Found that there had been a severe drought from Constanza southward, and food had become rather scarce, not nearly so plentiful or cheap as on my previous visit in September 1916. Corn grass was scarce, and the cattle in poor condition. However, the drought ended a few days before our arrival and food gradually became more plentiful. Beans and sweet potatoes were the principle things obtainable. Beef and pork once or twice a week at 12 - 14 cents a lb. Plantains were being brought from a lower elevation down in the bottom of the Rio Grande Valley. Rice had to be brought from La Vega and cost 16 cents a lb. However, we made out pretty well. Two days after arrival one of my Samaná boys got influenza, luckily escaping with a mild attack. He had caught it from the Porto Rican school master at El Rio, who had it badly and died three days afterward.

We were at Constanza nine days (until April 15) and then marched five or six days southeast to a clearing on the slopes of the Loma del Rio Grande, at about 5000 feet. Very chilly and wet here, and it rained every

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

day. The pine forests had been greatly injured by the fires started by the natives during the drought. Many thousands of acres had been burned over from the river bottom to the crests of the ridges. The fires mostly started to improve the pasturage for the few dozen cattle and ponies grazing on the hillside. The undergrowth and young pines had been pretty well swept out, and the big trees had their vitality so injured that but few cones remained on the trees. As a result crossbills are absent. The clearing called "Boho Kali" (the place of the vine) covering maybe 200 acres, was planted with sweet potatoes, corn, beans and plantains. The latter very poor and were sometimes killed by frost in winter, according to the owner. Loximitris dominicensis was the commonest birds in flocks. The males just changing into their breeding plumage. The climate was fine and bracing down nearly to 50° Fahr. in early morning. We stayed at Boho Kali until April 24, and then returned to Constanza, which we could see in the valley below, not more than four miles as the crow flies.

April 28, 1919.

Marched from Constanza across the ridge to the southward, and camped at a clearing called Corralito, only six miles, but I had a slight dose of fever. It was a lovely camp, reminding me of Kashmir. Pine forests all around and the Rio Grande in the narrow bottom about 1500 feet below. We saw what was apparently a pair of crossbills on the march, but I failed to get one I fired at. No others were seen, probably owing to the damage to the pines from fires. This camp was about the elevation of Constanza (3400 feet circ.) or a little higher. The scenery and climate perfectly lovely. There were a few people at Corralito, but the clearings

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

were not yet producing much. The inhabitants knew the crossbill.

Solitaries were common, as everywhere in the hills, so was Hyetornis.

Pigeons were common but shy. They were our great stand by for the pot as chickens were scarce, and pork not often obtainable.

May 3, 1919.

We marched six miles to a place called Hondo down in the bottom by the Rio Grande. The village of Hondo Abajo (5 houses) was half a mile lower down. The climate much warmer here. We camped in a small grassy clearing, surrounded by thick scrub, on a bluff overlooking the river, by the ruins of a hut where some Americans engaged in cutting cedar (Juniperus barbadensis) had lived some thirty years previously. Pigeons were plentiful, coming to drink at some salt spring.

The people here had much more food to sell, batales, plantains, eggs, etc. Swifts of three species and nightjars two or three species were numerous, in the evenings. I shot three black swifts, and missed two or three shots at nightjars, some of which may have been Microsiphornis. There were several kinds besides Don Juans, (Nyctibius) which we heard regularly. The clearing was very small and thick scrub all around so it was a poor place to shoot, and I shot very badly as usual. One or two big swifts were shot and lost. Ground doves (Oreopelia leucometopius) were not common and we only shot one pair, and saw 2 or 3 others. One of my boys had shot a young one at Constanza, but it was too badly shot to skin. The nightjar I fired at twice had a very peculiar flight reminding me of an Australian boomerang. The small area of cleared ground and the river gorge right alongside would have made shooting difficult for even a good shot at any of these evening birds. Possibly one would have done

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood Cont'd.)

better down at the village of Hondo where there was a large cleared area. Am sure I should have done better and got more birds lower down the river at a lower level as at Túbano where Beck collected.

May 10, 1919.

Returned to Constanza. Aratinga chloroptera was now fairly common, as the guavas on which they fed were ripe. Streptoprogne zonaris melanotus numerous.

May 12, 1919.

Marched to El Rio on the upper Jimenoa River (wrongly spelled Emenoa in my notes on my first visit). Stayed here eight days. Saw no cross-bills, a few Loximitris dominicensis; obtained one Microligea montana; saw Microligea palustris. Saw at least two kinds of birds in thick brush, which I failed to get, and could not identify. One may have been Calyptophilus frugivorus. The other evidently new. Fired at it only eight feet distant, but "covered it" with an intervening tree too successfully, and only a few scattered feathers and no bird remained.

May 20, 1919 - To Jarabacoa.

May 21, 1919 - " La Vega.

May 22, 1919 - " Sanchez by rail.

As I do not speak any Spanish, I brought two Samaná boys with me, one of whom, John King, was with me on my first trip to Constanza. Two small tents were carried and we found camping much the most satisfactory. The hill people are very dirty and verminous, and all the houses contained

(Trip to Constanza and Neighborhood (Cont'd.)

fleas at least. The country was ideal for camping in the pine forest especially. The two tens (7 ft. square) with flies, jointed poles, and ground sheets only made a light mule load.

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GONAVE ISLAND - W. L. ABBOTT - MSS. NOTES.

February 18 - 28, 1918.

Gonave Island (not to be confounded with the town of Gonava) is about 32 geographical miles long. It has an average width of about six miles (geographical), and is somewhere about 220 square English miles. It is hilly, the southeast end rising in a flat table land 2500 feet high. The northwest end is much lower.

It is separated on the north side by St. Marc channel 11 miles wide from the mainland of Haiti, and on the southeast side by the Gonave channel 17 1/2 sea miles across at its narrowest point. The island is very dry, very little rain falls during most of the year, and fresh water is very scarce. The only good fresh water is said to be at Anse Galet on the northeast side. At Pikmi on south side is said to be near drinkable water. Elsewhere there are only a few scattered springs and holes, where water, white with chalky sediment, is used by the inhabitants and domestic animals.

The soil is fertile, and there are many gardens where plantains, yams, sweet potatoes, etc. are grown. These depend almost entirely upon the dew which falls very heavily upon the hills.

The pasturage is good and the cattle look very well. These also are almost entirely dependent upon the dew for drinking water. The coast belt is very arid, but as one ascends the hillsides the vegetation

Gonave Island - Feb. 18-28, 1918 (Cont'd.)

becomes greener and more luxuriant. This was the case during my visit February 18-28, after three months of dry weather.

The slopes of the hills are well wooded and near the table land. This consists of open rolling downs covered with bracken and long grass. The only trees being in the gullies.

Gonave Island produces the best mahogany and *Lignum vitae* (Guaiac) in Haiti. Gendarms are almost entirely occupied in trying to prevent the stealing of these woods. Apparently the right to cut them having been granted as a monopoly to several different parties in the past.

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Bird notes
abstrac

MOLINE - ABBOTT, W. L. MSS. NOTES, 1918.

The last attempt to reach mountains of La Hotte ended in failure. I did not reach over 3,200 feet. A most lovely district called Moline. Coffee right to the summits. One of my boys got sick, and I sent him back to Jérémie where he died a few days after. The other boy got fever pretty bad. I also had some fever.

I found no hill birds except Ricordia swainsoni and Todus angustirostris. Myiadestes is not singing now and it was impossible to find it. Everybody in the hills knew it under name "La musician". Heard many "Chat huant" in dense broken jungle country in the 4^{en} section. Too dense to see anything. Don't know if it was Nyctibius or Microsiphonorhis. It was lovely up in the hills only for the fever. I find the right way to reach La Hotte is to march 9 miles east of Jérémie to Rossau, then up the river of Rossau to the quartier called "Catineau." This includes the north slope of La Hotee. I doubt if La Hotte is much over 5,000. I was on the hill above Moline at 3,000 (or a little more) and it was 8 miles across intervening valley "Catineau" to La Hotte. Certainly it was not 2,000 feet higher. It seems to be covered with pines. Some pine forest at Moline. It would be best to visit the high lands in June (summer) when "La Musician" is singing.

I had a very pleasant camp at Moline at 2000 feet, by a clear cold river, opposite the little R.C. church. Plenty to eat, chickens, eggs, sweet potatoes, yams, milk, etc. and everybody most friendly.

~~1916~~

~~1917~~

Tortue

Aug. 27, 1925

Dr. Abbott tells me now that on old Tortue he camped at La Saline and Bassa were and from these points made excursions to all parts of the island. ^{the Southeast coast is} ~~most~~ densely inhabited. ~~most~~ of the good for Cup's Natives come from Tortue.

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PLACES WHERE COLLECTIONS WERE MADE IN SANTO DOMINGO

July--October 1916.

SAMANÁ:- Town of two thousand inhabitants, North shore Samana Bay, largely English speaking population. Mainly descendants of American negroes, settled there under the regime of President Boyer (of Hayti) in 1822-24. Well settled country in neighborhood. Fairly well wooded, very hilly and very beautiful. Fruit plentiful, good and cheap.

LAGUNA:- A settlement of scattered houses mostly English speaking about four miles (in straight line) near South foot of Pilon d'azucar--a clearing made in last 15 or 20 years. North of this and the sea scarcely any clearings or inhabitants on account of absence of fresh water. Pretty good collecting in wood, lots of virgin forest. "Juraus Solenodon" Frequently? caught by natives (they say).

SAN JUAN BAY:- About two and half miles walk from Loguna on North shore of Samana peninsula. A Sandy beach about half mile long, surrounded by wooded hills. No inhabitants on shore of bay. Village about one and half miles inland. Bay is about ten miles (four hours walk) from Samaná town. Birds scarce except parrots and pigeons.

ROJO CABO:- (arroyo cavo) an old settlement of scattered houses, about one mile inland of South shore of Port Rican Bay. Galeva island lies opposite about one mile from shore. Water sadrc and bad. There is however good water in a sink hole in limestone about one mile east of the tienda (shop). Much of the forest is secondary. No water between here and Cape Samana five or six miles east. Country raised corral reef, stony soil there. Caves in limestone, especially near coast of Cape Samaná. Entirely Spanish speaking.

SAN LORENZO BAY:- on South side Samaná Bay. Many precipitous limestone hills. Literally being covered with caves. The cave(usually inhabited) near the pier of the abundant railroad is full of shell heaps, and contains many Indian carvings, more or less obliterated by smoke and lime deposits. Cave leaks badly.

JARABEVA:- A village of one hundred and fifty homes about fifteen miles south of La Vega in the upper valley of the Yagui del Norte. Elevation five hundred and fifty metres. Very pretty valley--surrounded by pine covered hills.

EL RIO:- A new settlement founded sixteen years ago in the upper valley of the Emenoa, which flows into the Yagui River (Del Norte). Elevation about four thousand feet. About twenty miles by road from Jarabacoa.

There are about six to eight hundred people settled within a few miles of El Rio. No town, only a shop (tienda) and a cock pit. Beautiful and fairly fertile district. Less mist and fog than at

CONSTANZA:- An old settlement, *evidently* originally an Indian site. About four thousand feet elevation, hills both sides valley, two thousands feet higher. Valley drains into the Yaqui del Sud. Lovely cool climate and pretty scenery. Pine covered hills all around. It is fourteen miles from El Rio. Road crossing the valley of the Tirea on the way. The Tirea empties into the Yuna River. The Yuna valley has been settled for the past fourteen years. Constanza stands near the Geographical center of San Domingo. Its waters drain into the Yaqui del Sud, emptying into the sea near Azua. *an* *south east the* *Tirea* (just over a low ridge) flows Northeast into the Yuna, while the Emenoa whose head waters ^{are only} ~~empty~~ five or six miles away drains into the Yaqui del Norte emptying near Monti Christi on North coast. Probably eight hundred to a thousand people live near Constanza. The village has eighty or ninety houses (not all occupied however) Mostly pine forests in neighborhood. Highest hill in sight is El Macho or Vanilejo, as it is called on map--8,500 feet. Tina the highest mountain in West Indies, is invisible. It lies twelve to fourteen miles south. Scarcely any precipices or bare rocks. Hills rounded and covered with trees to summit. The inhabitants of the hills have much more European blood than those of the Samaná and the lowlands. Many look like Spanish peasants. Much Indian blood is present and of course more or less negro. Some of the people, especially women, would pass for poor Indians.

SANCHEZ:- formerly called Las Canibas, where I collected during my first visit to San Domingo in 1883. Now a town of about two thousand five hundred inhabitants at the Northeast corner of Samaná bay, the starting point of the Railroad into the interior. Railroad runs to La Vega, sixty-two miles distant. Samaná is eighteen miles from Sanchez.

Mr.
W. L. Abbott.

400 Soash St
Philadelphia

Ms. A.

Saturday 8 May of 1874

Mr W L Abbott Philadelphia Loo bought 15 stn
mett gal abell I sent the big frogs to you and one
box of snakes and some of the little frogs met his
box I send the good and I have bag from you
got to Laramie and got the frogs again so we
sent them to New Mexico to add to
m to pursue from buying the 25 and the
box sent them off last I have send the
15 dollars from Atchison but you give him of
me he write to me tell me that the money come to
you and you had take him to add to send
and nothing to me all I hear said how the
specimens from Laramie and some lizards eggs
So I think into to see if you have heard the
specimens from Laramie and some many here
as of old or new old marks here we may
find them want to know when they had
a winter of snow and the first of may
it back comes to R. Commissary to before
a plant time as follows few of the all late as
you go to town to buy of the general and a few
you can buy

you Early John Ring

John King
Peter and Co.